

MOROCCO ISSUE IS WIPED OFF SLATE

Germany's Attitude Causes Wonder What Fuss Was All About.

EDWARD'S VISIT TO BE OF GENUINE BENEFIT

Agreements and Compromises Concerning Balkan Situation Arrived At. All at the Expense of the Serb—Austria Will Soon Issue Note to Powers.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, February 13.—London is feeling more cheerful this week than for many a long day. It is an because the sinister reticence which usually prevails in the Berlin political world has given way to a kindness which is fairly beaming. Germany has wiped the Morocco issue off the slate apparently, and everybody is wondering anew what all the fuss has been about, inasmuch as the situation remains precisely where it was two years ago, as far as the powers are concerned. Then the King has been entertained with genuine hospitality, and he and his nephews have been telling each other how sincere they are in their personal friendship, but the kindly feelings of the two nations toward each other.

There is really good reason to believe that the visit will be of genuine benefit to the future relations of England and Germany. But it is quite too absurd to anticipate such a close connection as that with France, which some optimists seem to expect. Agreements and compromises concerning certain issues may be reached, and some cause of misunderstanding removed. This will be valuable, indeed, if they include the still difficult Balkan situation. It is not beyond hope that the settlement of the King, the Kaiser, Sir Arthur Harding and Prince Von Buelow may result in the complete removal of the acute features of that problem.

Serb Pays the Freight.
It may almost be assumed that this result is now assured, but it will be at the expense unhappily of the complete sacrifice of the interests of the weaker party concerned, namely the Serb race in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

The negotiations between Turkey, Russia and Bulgaria have now reached a point which assures a settlement of the prize of the Balkan problem on the basis of Turkey's latest proposition to Russia. This leaves only the Serb State to deal with, and it is only too probable that their claims will be entirely ignored. Their resistance, entirely unsupported, would be, of course, suicidal. Nevertheless, there are strong indications that it may be made at any cost. It is within their power to put Austria to an enormous expense to win an inglorious war. The Austrians have no doubt enough to spare, but the Serbs would be forced to fight a war which would be ruinous to them. So what more natural than that the dual monarchy presently will offer to buy peace, instead of fighting for it.

Austria will soon issue a note to the powers that may be regarded in the light of an ultimatum to Serbia. It will call the attention of Europe to Serbia's preparations for war and evident intention to begin hostilities as soon as the weather may permit, and asking neutrals to intervene. Then even the countries which represent Austria's neighbors and sympathize with the Serbs will solemnly beseech Serbia to submit to political extinction in the interest of peace. The Serbs will spurn the suggestion, and then will begin the process of financial reduction, which may not succeed.

France's Position.
France is anxious that it should be understood that her settlement of the Morocco question with Germany signifies no change in the French European policy. France in no way represents this week's exchange of courtesies between England and Austria. The disappearance of Morocco as a source of irritation will, according to French official opinion, have an important effect in facilitating an important European action in regard to any crisis which may arise between Austria and Serbia. The Balkan situation, but it does not forebode any wider understanding between France and Germany.

There exists questions between these two countries which may prevent any general entente between them outside the range of reform. It is possible, however, that some form of commercial treaty may ultimately be agreed upon.

CRISIS IN TURKEY

Split in Reform Party Is Watched by Reactionary Forces.

LONDON, February 13.—The domestic crisis in Turkey causes friends of the new regime considerable anxiety. It comes so early in the experiment of constitutional government, and signifies as it does a split in the reform party itself, that the situation cannot be regarded as serious. The reactionary forces are still strong in the country, and they will seize eagerly any real opportunity to overthrow the forces of reform.

MITHRAIC DISCOVERIES

May Lead to Full Explanation of the Secret Rites.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
ROME, February 13.—The recent discovery of a Mithraic temple at the foot of the Janiculum is important, and is likely to lead to the discovery of a full explanation of the secret rites of Mithraic worship. The discovery of an altar, with the remains of sacrificial egg shells and bones of animals carefully disposed with them.

CONFEDERATE REUNION

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of Veterans to Be Held in Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 13.—Adjutant General and Chief of Staff William E. Mickle today issued from the headquarters of the United Confederate Veterans the following general order, by command of General Clement A. Evans, commander-in-chief:
"The general commanding announces that, according to the custom heretofore in force, which leaves to the general commanding and the department commanders the fixing of the date of the reunion, the nineteenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on June 8, 9, 10, 1915. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, respectively—those days having been named by our host as satisfactory."
The first time in the history of this order the word of Tennessee throw open their doors and invite the survivors of the glorious armies of the Confederacy to partake of their hospitality, while the noble and patriotic citizens of Memphis a second time beg the veterans of the gray to be their guests.

"The general commanding, with much pleasure, announces at the request of its most energetic president, Mrs. W. J. Behan, that the Confederate Southern Memorial Association will hold its meeting at the same time."

"The general commanding sincerely hopes that the press of the entire country will endeavor to stir up interest in the coming meeting, and to this end requests that this order be published and editorial comment made thereon."

BANKERS DINE

Scheme for National Clearing House Proposed by Treasurer Treat.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 13.—The seventh annual dinner of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Banking was held this evening. Among the speakers were United States Senator Robert Owen, of Oklahoma, and United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat. The establishment of a national clearing house bank, to be owned by the banks, not by one bank or the government, was advocated by Mr. Treat in an address before the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks in this city to-night. The operation of such a bank, he said, would seem to meet all the great business needs of the country through banking connections, would give elasticity to credits and an ample supply of currency, and Mr. Treat declared "there would be no scarcities or famines to occur thereafter."

Mr. Treat said this proposed bank should have a capital of \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000, and should issue national bank currency and be a government depository and a reserve agent for all banks doing business with it. It should have the right to buy and sell foreign exchange and the privilege of redeeming the bank's paper currency of its shareholders at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent, of which 25 per cent. would be left as a margin, as is now done by the clearing house bank association in its loans.

UNREASONABLE CHARGE

Interstate Commerce Commission Gives Decision Against Railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—That the charge of 10 cents per ton more upon shipments of coal in certain districts of Virginia, than from the Appalachian district, in the same State, to Morristown, Tenn., and at points eastward, is unjust and unreasonable was the decision rendered to-day by Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case was that of the Black Mountain Coal Land Company and others against the Southern Railway Company and

The decision holds that a carrier cannot lawfully so group its mines with respect to rates as to unduly discriminate against one locality. The duty imposed by law to give equal treatment to all shippers who are in a position to demand it, including the right to reach competitive markets on relatively equal terms.

FATAL FIRE

Roof Collapses With Five Firemen at Milwaukee Factory.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
MILWAUKEE, Wis., February 13.—Five firemen and one employee were killed at a fire which destroyed the factory of the Johns-Manville Company here to-day. The fire broke out on the roof of the building, which was under construction. The firemen were killed when they were standing on the roof when they were killed. The fire broke out on the roof of the building, which was under construction. The firemen were killed when they were standing on the roof when they were killed.

PIREMAN KILLED

Lockport, N. Y., February 13.—Fire to-night destroyed the six-story plant of the Boston and Lockport Paper Company and killed the fireman, William J. Reid, who was crushed by a falling wall.

The loss is \$150,000.

BIDS FOR DRY DOCK

One at Pearl Harbor to Be Largest in the World.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—C. M. Leach, of Boston, Mass., was the low bidder for the construction of a dry-dock at the Pearl Harbor naval station, Hawaii, proposals for which were opened at the Navy Department to-day.

SLEMP DELIGHTED

Republicans Will Give Chance to Vote on Prohibition Question.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Chairman of the Virginia Republican executive committee, to-night declared that he would call his committee to meet about the middle of March to discuss the question of prohibition. He would not say what stand he thought the Republicans would take on the liquor question, but it is understood that the committee would be delighted with the avowed policy of the Anti-Saloon League, and that they will give the people an opportunity to vote on the question. The State would have State-wide prohibition.

SAUNDERS READY WITH HIS ANSWER

Denies the Allegations of Parsons and Makes Countercharges.

CALLS ON CONTESTEE TO PRODUCE PROOF

Declares State Legislature Had Right to Change District and Alleges Gross Irregularities Were Committed by Republicans in Patrick and Other Counties.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Washington, February 13.

REPRESENTATIVE E. W. SAUNDERS, of the Fifth District, returned to the city, and brought with him his answer to the notice of contest served on him by John M. Parsons, Republican. On account of the illness and death of a son, Mr. Saunders was detained at his home at Rocky Mount for weeks. After denying vigorously most of the allegations made by the contestant, Parsons, the contestee, Saunders, files countercharges, which appear on their face to be convincing and damaging. All sorts of illegal voting and the use of whiskey and money at the polls in Patrick and other counties are charged, and names and cases cited. The answer of Mr. Saunders is couched in excellent English, and presented in a most forceful manner. It rings clear from beginning to end.

At the outset Mr. Saunders declares: "This contestee utterly denies that at the election held in the aforesaid district on November 3, 1908, that Parsons received a vote which was cast by the legal and qualified electors of the district voting at said election." "To the contrary," he says, "contestee avers that he received a plurality of 91 votes."

Legislature Had the Right.

The redistricting which affects the Fifth and Sixth Districts is admitted. It is argued that the changes were made in strict compliance with the Federal and State requirements. It is denied that the act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 4, 1908, and transferring the county of Floyd from the Fifth to the Sixth District, was an illegal exercise of the legislative authority. On the contrary he avers that it was clearly within the sovereign authority of the General Assembly to pass the act, and that in so doing it merely exercised a right enjoyed by all States of the union, and one that has been frequently exercised heretofore without let or hindrance on the part of the Federal government.

It is further averred that the Constitution of the United States in no wise limits, interferes with, or endorses the exercise of the legislative authority of the States. The States of the Union shall apportion themselves into districts for the election of the number of members of the House of Representatives to which they are respectively entitled from time to time under the provisions of the instrument.

Law Is Cited.

In proof of this the organic law is cited. The provisions in no way relate to the arrangement, or rearrangement, of the congressional districts, but simply afford the measure of the number of representatives which the States are entitled to from time to time. Only one detail, that being when the actual enumerations are to be made, is fixed. It is argued, therefore, that there is no reason why the States should not, if they so choose, elect all of their Representatives in a group, or why, having arranged themselves in that manner, they could not subsequently change and provide for the election at large of their Representatives.

"The Constitution is concerned with the number of Representatives to which each State shall be entitled in the House of Representatives, and how that number shall be ascertained, not with the manner in which they shall be elected by the States," the answer asserts.

The allegations are taken up one at a time and answered by the contestee. A logical argument is made in defense of the State for the act of the Legislature in redistricting the Fifth and Sixth.

In closing his answer to the charges of Parsons the contestee says: "I invite the contestant to submit his proof, if he has any, showing any misconduct, irregularities, illegalities or oppression committed by the Democratic officials in which they should be paid the full value of the election held in the district."

"If such misconduct existed, contestee has no desire to cloak or conceal the same. So with a general denial of all the contestant's allegations of misconduct and irregularities, contestee invites him to submit proof."

Continuing: "And now having answered the notice of contest, this contestee will proceed to set out what he expects to prove on the part of the contestant, the illegality and malpractices committed on the part of the Republican party through its agents and members in the interest of the contestant at and before the election."

Irregularities, misconduct and conspiracy are among the charges. For instance, in Patrick it is said that the treasurer and clerk of the county paid the head tax for many electors so that they could vote. This was against the law.

In all, the contestee alleges, "there were on the head tax list about 214 electors in Patrick who were illegally and fraudulently placed there by the treasurer and clerk, who were active leaders and workers for the contestant."

"These facts, it is said, will be established by the records. Large sums of money, it is charged, were used in Patrick. Democrats were hindered from voting by Republicans in certain precincts. Counter allegations for Franklin, (Continued on Page Four, Column 7)

CANAL TO BE READY BY JAN. 1, 1915

Colonel Goethals Sticks to His Statement of a Year Ago.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS NOW IN WASHINGTON

Type of Canal Not to Be Changed, Committee Being of Opinion Lock System Is Best—Report Ready for President Next Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.

Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and the members of the board of engineers appointed by President Roosevelt, who went to Panama last week, returned to Washington to-day. The board of engineers, of which Frederick P. Stearns, of Boston, is chairman, was sent to the Isthmus by the President with the view to reporting whether there had been such a change in conditions affecting the construction of the canal as to warrant the abandonment of the lock system as now authorized and the substituting of a sea level plan.

The board made an effort to finish its report before reaching this city, working both with the board ship from Panama to New Orleans, and on the train coming to Washington. It continued its work during to-day, and promises to be able to have a report ready for the President early next week. The members will report immediately in favor of continuance of the present plan.

Ready by January 1, 1915.

Colonel Goethals in speaking to-day of the canal project said:

"I repeat what I said a year ago—that the canal will be completed and ships will be traversing it by the first of January, 1915. We are now working on the canal as planned. I am to appear before the House Committee on Appropriations Monday, when I will be prepared to give an estimate of what in my judgment the canal will cost to complete. It is my judgment that the character of the canal to be built has not changed in the least. The most acceptable plan is that of the lock canal which is under construction. Any danger to ships bumping into the gates or other parts of the locks, about which report appears in the press, is entirely unfounded. The Supreme Court has held that a newspaper printing verbatim testimony becomes a witness who had talked to a witness. Therefore every one in the country who had read the testimony, became incompetent to sit in the case as a juror. This eliminated at once the intelligent citizens of the country."

How Jury Was Secured.

As a result, it was necessary to draw five venire of 500 names each and one of 519, a total of 2,519, before the jury was secured. Four of the jurors accepted can neither read nor write, and two others understood English only indifferently. All except one of the twelve swore he had not read a newspaper since before the killing, and some had not read one for ten years. Bierman, the only exception, had been out of the State from the week before the killing until the day he was summoned.

How, the last man chosen, was foreman of the jury in the famous Cox case. Cox was charged with the murder of a policeman. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree, but recommended mercy. Judge Hart refused to heed the recommendation, and sentenced Cox to death. Cox had powerful friends, and the night before he was to be executed some one slipped poison into his food, with which he died. Judge Anderson, chief counsel for the defense in the case, also defended Cox. The fact that Anderson accepted Cox's plea of guilty, and recommended mercy, was a little comment.

The Jury.

The completed jury, with the ages and occupations, is as follows: George W. Baker, carpenter, aged forty-seven; Robert McPherson, farmer, aged forty-nine; G. A. Lane, farmer, aged fifty-two; W. A. Adcock, farmer, aged twenty-eight; Casper Schnupp, farmer, aged forty-one; J. L. Vaughan, farmer, aged forty-five; G. A. Knipper, farmer, aged forty-seven; F. L. Bierman, real estate, aged forty-two; J. A. Woodruff, farmer, aged fifty-five; Jacob Frutiger, farmer, aged forty-nine; William Hows, farmer, aged forty-five.

The jury has not yet decided upon its procedure in opening the case next Tuesday. Mrs. Eastman, who was talking to Senator Carmack when he was killed, probably will be the first witness. The attorney for the prosecution expected to put in Sunday and Monday arranging the order of the witnesses. The course of the defense will depend upon that of the State.

LASSITER HELPED

Assisted the Republicans in Untangling the Cabinet Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—By a vote of 5 to 4 the House committee on the election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress to-day agreed to a favorable report on the Gains bill to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State, thus making Senator Knox eligible for that position. This was not done, however, until the committee had voted down a motion to ask the House to refer the legal question involved to the Committee on the Judiciary. The support given the Republican members by Representative Lassiter, of Virginia, throughout made the favorable action by the committee certain.

The submission of the majority report to the House will establish the regularity of cutting on the bill for passage on Monday under suspension of the rules. The three Democrats who opposed the bill in committee will present a minority report.

Advocates of the bill are confident that it will receive the necessary two-thirds vote to pass it under suspension of the rules.

TO MARK GRAVES

Monuments to Be Erected to Confederate Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—Marble monuments about thirty feet in height, and suitably inscribed, are to be erected by the United States government to mark the resting-places of the soldiers of the Confederate army in the cemetery at North Altam, Ind., and at Greenleaf, Ind. The bodies of 1,353 soldiers were buried in the Altam cemetery and 1,429 in the Indianapolis cemetery during the Civil War.

In these cases it was found impossible to identify the bodies of individuals and give each grave a separate inscription, as provided by the Secretary of War has approved an allotment of \$4,000 for each of two monuments, one in each cemetery, to be paid the builders while the work of construction is in progress.

STANDARDS FOR ROADS

Bill Applying to Running Boards, Grab Bars, Irons and Ladders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—Standardization of running boards, grab bars, ladders and other aids to passengers, to be used by railroad for interstate commerce is provided for in the Watson bill, which was favorably reported to the House to-day by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill was amended in committee so as to require the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant hearings before the standards are adopted.

Best Service to California Via Washington-Sunset Route. Tourist sleeper berth, \$5.00. Office, 920 E. Main St.

JURY IS READY TO TRY THE COOPERS

After Twenty Days of Weary Work Twelve Men Accepted.

BEGIN TESTIMONY ON NEXT TUESDAY

Intelligent Citizens Were Disqualified Through Reading Papers, and Some of the Jury Can Neither Read Nor Write—Three Thousand Examined.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 13.

On next Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M. will begin the trial of Colonel Dunca B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, charged with slaying former Senator E. W. Carmack.

After twenty days of weary jury-drawing, this decision was suddenly and with some one who had talked with the witness. On the application for bail the local papers printed stenographic reports of the testimony of witnesses. The Supreme Court has held that a newspaper printing verbatim testimony becomes a witness who had talked to a witness. Therefore every one in the county who had read the testimony, became incompetent to sit in the case as a juror. This eliminated at once the intelligent citizens of the county."

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JUDGE IS ARCHITECT

Grants Divorce, but Couple Must Live Under Same Roof.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Unique advice in a divorce case has been given by Judge Honore, when, after intimating that he would grant absolute divorce, he ordered the husband and wife to live in one house, but separated entirely by partition. Judge Honore himself has assumed the office of architect, and has designed a plan by which the couple may live under the same roof, yet never meet.

The case was that of Mrs. Hans A. Aarup against her husband, charging neglect, cruelty, and other causes. The judge decided that Mrs. Aarup and her three children must be given a separate residence from the father. However, he admitted the equity of the building built by the father. The wife will cook the husband's meals and send them through a trap door, and he must contribute toward the support of the family. Here is the judge's solution of the case:

"It seems that some arrangement must be made whereby the husband may occupy the bedroom in the rear of the house, and the wife may occupy the shop and still use the shop and the one room. The family may occupy the other two bedrooms, kitchen and sitting room and rent the apartments in front. This is a preliminary plan. They were Henry H. Harris, a broker, and his wife.

MYSTERY IS CLEARED

Chaufeur Tells How Mrs. McCook Was Run Down.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW YORK, February 13.—Through his surrender to the police this afternoon, Walter Schuman, a chauffeur, cleared up a mystery which has surrounded the death of Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper McCook yesterday. Schuman admitted that he was driver of the machine that ran down the elderly widow of General Edwin S. McCook.

The chauffeur told a complete story, even as to the alleged identity of the woman who was riding in the machine at the time. They were Henry H. Harris, a broker, and his wife.

Schuman says that he was driving north in Madison Avenue at moderate speed yesterday about half-past 12 o'clock. Mrs. McCook, he says, started to cross the avenue ahead of his car. He saw her, and he saw her fall. He stopped the car, and he saw her fall. He stopped the car, and he saw her fall. He stopped the car, and he saw her fall.

MAIL FROM WIRELESS

Amateurs Interfere With Messages From Battleship Fleet.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The above is not exactly a Sunday-school word. In fact, it's a rather unflattering one. It is a rather unflattering one. It is a rather unflattering one. It is a rather unflattering one. It is a rather unflattering one.

Freely translated, it may thus be rendered: "Thy, in the name of all the gods, doesn't thou know how to get on with his pesky two-by-four and give the professionals a chance to do their work?" I am sure that the amateur who started taking an important flash from an incoming liner, when that dogged little nuisance who likes to play with the wireless telegraph, started to play with the wireless telegraph, started to play with the wireless telegraph.

PATENT APPEALS

Bill to Establish Court in at Least Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—A bill to establish a United States court of patent appeals was reported by the House Judiciary Committee to-day by Representative Terrill, Massachusetts. The bill provides for a United States States court of patent appeals of five members to sit in Washington, D. C., the chief justice of which court is to be appointed by the President, and the four assistant judges to be designated from among the judges of the Circuit and Federal Courts by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MARRIED FOR MONTHS

Broker Brown Announces His Wedding to Edna Wallace Hopper.

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 13.—That he and Edna Wallace Hopper were married last night in New Orleans was the announcement made here this afternoon by A. O. Brown, who arrived in New Orleans from New York to-day. Miss Hopper is appearing at a local theatre.

The wedding took place at the home of Justice James S. White in Freehold, New Jersey, on November 25, 1908.

Mr. Brown's first wife was Miss May Arens, daughter of George Arens, who formerly lived in Richmond, and was the niece of Major Lewis Ginter.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

Porto Rico Wants Protection on Coffee, Sugar and Tobacco.

SAN JUAN, February 13.—A memorial to Congress, praying for a protective duty on foreign coffee, sugar and tobacco is being prepared by the House of Delegates. A cable message has been sent to Commissioner Larrinaga at Washington, asking him to advise Congress of the proposed petition.

A commission will be sent to cooperate with Larrinaga to secure protection.

MANN DECLARES CHARGES FALSE

Gives Record as Soldier, Attorney for N. & W. and State Legislator.

"MADE NO PLEDGES TO ANY HUMAN BEING"

Answers Newspaper Attack, and Denies That Anti-Saloon League Made Any Compact With Liquor Men to Aid His Campaign—Not Candidate of "Ring."

JUDGE WILLIAM HODGES MANN

declined last night to say what position he will take on the question of State-wide prohibition in the event of his election as Governor of Virginia. He said that he is conducting his campaign on a local-option platform, and that it will be time enough for him to announce himself on the State-wide issue after his election and when the issue arises.

Then he added: "I will make no pledges to any human being on any question, and, if I am elected,